ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

CARTON BOMBARDED BY THE BRITISH. Wurtemberg Supports Switzerland.

H. M. S. Pique.

AT WOODING.

H. M. S. Pique.

S. Captain Sir W. F. Nicholson.

H. M. S. Hernet.

17 Captain Forsyth

The sloop Ceraus has lost eight of her guns, which
her commander was compelled to throw over board in a
tempest in the Formora Chancel. Admiral Seymour
only arrived at Hong Kong from his northern cruise ten
days before the communication of the outrage which he is
engaged in avenging. The new screw steamship City of Washington arsived on Saturday, from Liverpool, with dates to 31st

alt., inclusive. She brings 37 cabin and 100 steerage passengers also 1,700 tuns of freight, probably the largest and most valuable cargo ever brought to New-York by one

She has on board the cargo of the U. S. mail steamer Hermann, which vessel put back to Southampton Dec. 15, and among her passengers is Mr. John Melias, bearer of dispatches and purser of the Hermann, is

charge of that vessel's cargo.

The London correspondent of The Manchester

The London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian has the following:

"The new representative of Queen Victoria to the American Government has not been selected. Mr. Chas Villiers has been offered the post and has declined it. The question of who is to be the new minister is at present under consideration and nothing has been determined on. It is therefore merely as a matter of probability that I mention the names of Lord Napier and Mr. H. G. Howard, now Secretary of Embassy at Paris, as not unlikely to be heard of in connection with the vacancy. I see that some of the foreign correspondents of the London journals say that Mr. H. F. Howard, now minister at Lisbon, is to go to Frankfort, to be replaced by Mr. Crampton. In this respect, I believe the correspondents are incorrect. It is likely that Mr. Howard may become minister at Hanover, which appointment has now become vacant by Mr. Bigh's retinement. There are four American consulsibles now vacant, which will probably be filled up at the time of the appointment of the Minister to the Unit of States. They are New-York, Philadelphia, Charleston and Baltimore."

CHINA.

CANTON BOMBARDED BY THE ENGLISH. The great feature of the news is the bombardment of Canton by the English fleet under Admiral Seymour. It is thus reported in a telegraphic dispatch to The London Times of Dec. 29:

TRIESTE, Dec. 27

TRIESTE, Dec. 27.

The steamer America arrived here to-day at 10 p.m., in 147 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 20th of December.

The India mails had arrived there, with advices from Bembsy to the 3d of December: Calcutta, the 22d of November; Madras, the 27th of November: Ceylon, on the 29th November; Hong Kong, the 15th of November Shanghai, the 6th of November; Melboarne, the 20th of October; and Sydney, the 15th of October.

At 11 a. m. (on the 20th) neither the Ripon nor the Veletia was in sight.

Voletta was in sight.

A serious collisen had taken place at Canton between
the British authorities and Yah, the Chinese Governor-

Reneral.

A lorcha under the British flag at archor off Canton was boarded on the 8th of October by a Chinese force, and twelve of the crew seized. Consul Parks pro-ceeded on board, and was insuited and threatened with violence. The remonstrances made to Yeh were treated with contempt.

On the 21st of October the matter was placed in the

hards of Admira: Seymour.

Heatile measures commenced on the 24th of Outober.

The forts of Canton were taken, and several of them

Yeh pereisted in rejecting Admiral Seymour's deonnos for satisfaction, or even an interview. On the 27th of October five was opened on the city

wale and on the Governor's palace.

The city walls were breached and stormed on the 29th of October. The troops penetrated to the Palace, but were withdrawn in the evening.

The loss was three killed and 12 wounded.

Attempts at negotiation continued fuitiess, and the 3d and 4th of November the old city was

ombarded. On the 6th of November tweaty-three war-junks were attacked by the Barracouta, and all destroyed.

Time was again granted to the Chinese, but no signs
were given of submission.

According to the last accounts the Bogue forts had
been captured. The factories had been almost totally

reated by the foreign community.

Property to a large amount had been destroyed by

Commerce was at a standatill

At Hong Kerg exchange was 4/74 to 4/8; at Shang-

Hong Kong, Nov. 16, 1856. Experts of tes, 29,500 000 lb; experts or silk, 43,800 bales. Exchange, 4/8 at Canton, and 7/5 at Shanghae. Silk seul-ments at Shanghae. 53 003 bales; prices have advanced \$40, yet no great supplies attracted. The London Daily News of Dec. 30, gives the fol-

lowing additional particulars:

Advices from Alexandria beyond those published gesterday from Trieste render it possible to obtain a loierably complete and connected view of the recent rences at Cantun.

eccurrences at Canton.

It has more than once been mentioned by our correspondent at Hong Kong that the intercourse between the British authorities and the Governor of Canton has for some time been embarrassed with growing difficulties, the result of the unrediessed grievances of British merchanis. On the 8th of October the Chinese authorities consummated their career of arbitrary visince by seizing a lorcha under British colours, and making prisoners of the crew. It is stated on good authority that they cut off the heads of four of the crew. The Consul, Mr Parkes, the British agent on the spot, proceeded first on board the lorcha, and the spot, proceeded first on board the loreta, and afterwards endeavored to obtain an interview with the mandaries. On board the loreta he was me-maced, and the mandarins refused to give any kind of

The Consul immediately dispatched intelligence of The Consul immediately dispatched intelligence of these events to Sir John Bowring at Hong Kong, and also to Sir Michael Seymour, who was on the spot, and reprisals were commented in a mild form by the seizure of a masdarin junk, which the Commodere, the Hen. C. G. J. B. Elliot of the Sybillo, took and seat into Hong Kong. Meanwhile the Consul sent in a strong remonstrance to Yeh, the Governor of the city to which no answer was returned. Finding all his offerts vain, Consul Parkes renounced further attempts at conclitation, and a naval force soon appeared on the scene.

On the 18th of October Sir Michael Seymour dis-On the 18th of October Sir Michael Seymour dispatched from Hong Kong the serew corvette Encounter, 14 guns and the steam sloop Sampson, 6, for Whampoa in the first instance, with a large force of marines and blue jack-sta; and the steam-sloop Barracouta followed with further detachments. Admral Seymour himself then proceeded to Canton, and un derteck the direction of the operations. The British and other traders were officially warned of the posture of affairs, and commercial transactions, which for a week before had been sittle more than nominal, were austended.

suspended.

The river in front of Canton is rather broader than The river in front of Can'on is rather broader than the Thames at London Bridge, but the depth of water does not exceed two fathous, while the narrow passages by which access is gained to it on the eastern side of the island of Whampoa have a depth not exceeding a fathom and a baif. The city is extereally guarded by five forts, of which two are on the land side and two on Pearl River. Tasses were attacked and taken by our countrymen on the 24th of October. An attempt was then made by Admiral Seymour to terminate the cifficulty without further heatilities, but the Chinese Gevernor would neither give satisfaction nor grant an interview to the Bright page and or Gevernor would neither give satisfaction nor grant an interview to the British commander. Admiral Seymour then determined to attack the city

itself. A wall, composed partly of sandstone and partly of brick, surrounds Cauton: it is about 30 feet high and 25 feet thick, and is mounted with cannon. Against this wall a fire was opened on the 27th October, and by the 29th a practical breach had been opened through which the troops entered. The Governor pelace, situate in the south-western part of the ne-city, was gained, but spreass not to have proved pesition worth holding, for the troops were withdraw pesition worth holding, for the though

welve wounded.
A further attempt which was now made to negotiate proved vain, and it was then resolved to attack the old, inner, or Mantchou portion of the city, divided from the Southern by a high massive stone wall, and centaining the garrison of Canton. This part of the city was bombarded on the 3d and 4h of November, and on the 6th the Barracouta destroyed 23 war junks. Another interval of reflection was then greated to the Chinese Governor, but at the date of the last accounts from Canton which had reached Hong Kong no signs from Canton which had reached Hong Kong no signs

of an accommodation were discernible.

The Imperialist garrison of Canton was in a very weak even state. The Governor had raised the pay of common soldiers from \$6 to \$8 a month. Kawellin foo, the capital of the adjoining Province of Kwangei, was closely invested by the insurgents, who, it was thought, would probably attack the Mantchou Governor as soon as the new embarrassments became known.

Our fleet of war ships in the Chinese Saa is at this particular time large, an will be seen by the following French proposal was not made by an envoy, through M. Barmann, who was authorized purpose by the Emperor. The steamers on the lakes of the four Cantons are armed with artillery. All the Swise fortresses and eastles are put in a state of de-Hospital ships.

SWITZERLAND.

THE THREATENED WAR WITH PRUSSIA.

A dispatch dated at Berne the evening of Monday, December 29, says: An Envoy Extraordinary from

the Emperor Napoleon has arrived. He has submitted propositions to Switzerland to release the presoners, to guarantee their persons and property, but expel them from the Swiss t-rritory. It is probable that Switzer-

A dispatch from Berne, dated on 30th ultimo, says:

The National Council has adopted unanimously the

propositions of unlimited credit. This evening the Com-

mandant-in-Chief will be named. The American Envoy left Berne for Berlin with offers of mediation. Sums to a heavy amount have been offered by the Swiss bankers in Paris and elsewhere to enable the Swiss Government to carry on the war, if necessary.

The London Times's Paris correspondent is infor that three of the Swiss regiments in the pay of the

King of Naples will probably be recalled.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has addressed to

"Dear and Faithful Confederates: In the very serious position in which our country is now placed, we think it is our duty to direct your attention especially to the police service, and beg you to take care to have it energetically employed in particular for the prevention of two great evils. On the one hand, it is alleged that Switzerland is overrun with spies and agents who are paid to excite the people; that the former study to make themselves acquainted with the defensive resources of the country, and endeavor, by all sorts of false romors to sow division smoog the people, and to engender discouragement, while the latter address themselves to foreign residents, and especially to political

false romors to sow division smoog the people, and to ergender discouragement, while the latter address themselves to foreign residents, and especially to political refugees in Switzerland, whom they arge to undertake revolutionary enterprises in their own country, or at least to commit themselves by revolutionary declarations. It will be for you to enjoin upon your police the most active vigilance and energetic interposition to check the practices of such persons. On the other hand, it appears to us no less necessary to prevent, so far as depends upon us to prevent it, foreigners within our territory concerting schemes which may be dangerous to other States. Let us, by the stitutue we maintain, prove that our cause is a national one, and that the defense of our rights is to us a question of honor; and let us repel by our conduct the accusation that we subserve the eads of foreign demagogues. You are invited, then, if need be, to resist the invasion of our country by any new political refugees, to look carefully after those whom you at present allow to find refuge here, to intimate to them that they must abstain from all political manifestations, as well as from all secret conspiracies, and to inform them that, in case of any infraction of these orders.

them that, in case of any infraction of these orders, they will be liable at least to immediate expulsion from the Swiss territory. In conclusion, we have also to express our desire that you should use all your influence with the Swiss press, likewise, to induce it to discuss the situation of affairs with reciousness and dig-

cuss the situation of affairs with sectionances and dig-nity, and abstein from it jurious language and rude provocation, which would be dangerous to our nation-al cance. We take this opportunity to a mineral you, our dear and faithful contederates, to the divine pro-tection. In the name of the Swiss Federal Council, the President of the Confederation, "STEMPFLL" The Federal Assembly held its first sitting at Berna on the 27th ult. It formed itself into a National Council. The President made a warlike speech. The Federal Council requested permission to percolute a pacific set-

Council requested permission to negotiate a pselife set-tlement of the dispute on the bases hithorto observed; asked for the approval of the measures of defense al-ready in course of execution; leave to exert all necessary

The Austrian (Ministerial) Correspondent says that

the Austrian Minister at Berne did not give his support to the representatives of England and of the United States, because Austria cannot enter into any moral engagements calculated to influence another Power to

renource its legal rights.

A dispatch from Berne of the 26th, in the Augsburg Gazette, says that the p-lice of Berne bave expelled M. Deviat for an article insulting to the King of Prussia. The presence of Mazzini at Berne is denied.

Horses are being purchased at Ulm for the Swiss officers.

WURTEMBERG SUSTAINS THE SWISS Ten members of a Committee formed by the Chambers of the States or Legislature of Wartenberg have presented an address to the Government, tending to

refuse the concentration or the passage of the Prussian army through the southern States of Germany.

The following are the chief points of this a lires:

"According to public report the Prussian representative is said to have declared to the Germanic Distorthe 18th of December that all that now remained for

his Sovereign to give force to the demands he had made to Switzerland was to organize a suitable military

his Soverign to give force to the demands he had made to Switzerland was to organize a suitable military force, and that negotiations were on foot to produce freedom of movement to the said force.

"It is clear that a war cannot take place against Switzerland without the Prussian army occupying a portin of the territory of Southern Germiny. But it is needless to prove that the dispute which has arisen from the pretensions of the tlouse of Hononzollern to the sovereignty of the Canton of Neutenstein has nothing whatever to do with the rights or interests of the Germany, nor with Prussia herself has a control of the control of the Canton of Southern Germany, nor with Prussia herself has a control of the control of the Sates bordering upon Switzerland, as Switzerland has always been the most peaceful, the most inoffensive and the best neighbor of Germany, as she enjoys our esteem, friendship, our full sympathy, and is, moreover, united to us by reciprocal coan ereial interests.

"Even with the hope that the great European Pow

"Even with the tope that the great European Powers may succeed in preventing actust hostilities, it would still be a great evil to have a Prussian army stationed on the southern frontier of Germany, not only for Switzerland, which would be obliged to oppose a numerous army to Prussia, thus taking away numerous bands from industry and commerce, but also for Southern Germany, whose economical interests are so closely allied to those of Switzerland, without alluding to other burdens, such as lodging of troops, carts, &c.

"Already the partial armament as yet made in Switzerland has been felt in Wurtemberg, and has stopped those branches of commerce which exported goods to Switzerland. But if Switzerland is compasted to contract a heavy losin—and this will be the immediate result of placing her army on a war footang—she will be con pelled to increase her import dues, and the

will be con-pelled to increase her import dues, and the consequences would be most disastrous to the whole of

Gern any, but especially to the Southern S ates

"And who can say that, war once commenced between Prussia and Switzerland, it will not lead to

further complications and mealenishle dangers for Ga many! And all these losses are to be borne by such who have nothing whatever to do with the mader, be cause of a panel dhousane of a parely dynastic character. If the Wartenberg Chambers were assambled actor, the papels would doubtless proceed the papels would be papels would doubtless proceed the papels would be papels would

the representatives of the people would Joubiless p. nounce themselves unanimously against the idea

it appears to us to be the duty of the Committee, conformably to the Constitution, to make a representation to the Government of the interest and indubitable

wishes of the country.
"We therefore request the Committee of the States

to ask the Government to take the necessary measures that no assemblage of Prussian troops in Southern Gor

mary, nor passage of troops through the States of Southern Germany, and more especially through our

THE LATEST FROM SWITZERLAND. By telegraph from London to Liverpool. London, Jan. 31, 1857.

BOBL BOLDER FEIZER BODINGER SCHOTS

"PFERFER"
"CONGADI.
"ROBST.
"RUSKEL.
"SCHNITZER."

country, be allo

to complete the defense of the territory, unlimited

e several contons the following ment rial;
"DEAR AND FAITHFUL CONFEDERATES: In the very

H. M. S. Barracouta...... 6

land will accept this proposal

MARCH OF PRUSSIAN TROOPS THROUGH WURTEN-BERG REFCSES.

STUTTGARD, Dec. 30 .- The Moniteur Official publishes the report of the Commission relative to the

passage of Prussian troops.

The Commission, relying on the positive right of allies, refuses the demand of Prussia as a political intru-

FRANCE.

THE DIPLOMATIC CONGRESS.

The London Times says: "We have received the following telegraphic dispatches from our Vienna cor-

VIESNA, Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 28.

Count Kisseleff, the Russian Minister at Paris, yeaterday agreed to the Bessarabian frontier line proposed
by the silies.

The London Times's Paris correspondent, writing on the 30th ult., says that the answer of the Russian Government with reference to the Paris conferences has been received, and that the Czar assents to all that has been proposed.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL IN PARIS.

It has been stated that great sensation has been caused by a lady having brought an action against a lieutenant-colouel of the army to recover 100 000%, definages for his refusing to marry her according to the sivil form after being married to her according to the forms of the church—and the principal circumstances of the case have also been related. On Wednesday the matter was brought on before the civil tribunal, and it excited extraordinary interest, the Court being greatly crowded by fashionable personages.

M. Berryer, advocate for the lady, after some preliminary observations stated as follows:

'The lady, Madame Andouin by name, daughter of an adjutant general of the Neapolitan army, was married EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL IN PARIS.

in lady, anadame Aucond by name, usage to wait of the Neapolitan army, was married a superior officer of the army, who died in 1854, aving her with a son. She was an affectionate wife being as his family testified. M. Dubost, the defendance was a friend of her hashand to him, as his family testified. M. Dubost, the defeed-ant, then chef descadron, was a friend of her husband and frequently visited him. After his death he con-tinued his visits to her, took great interest in her position, endeavered to get her child placed in a public school and, with the consent of her family, became the boy's guardian. Before long he began to manifest sentiments of affection for the lady, and samployed all means to touch her heart. She in time conceived a passion for bim. He proposed marriage, and on the 28th of May, 1854, wrote to her mother to demand her hand. The mother have her consent, but immediately after he told Madame Audouin that his parents and all his fam told Madame Audouin that his parents and an instantily were vehemently opposed to the marriage, and that his mother threatened to curse him if he persisted in making it. This plunged her into despair and on the 8th of June she attempted to kill herseif by taking a dose of laudanum. M. Dubost, hearing of what she had done hastened to her, and manifested the most profound affliction. Medical men were called in, and they declared that she could not live. The curé of St. Thomas d'Aquin was accordingly summoned and he administered the last sacraments of summoned, and he admini-tered the last sacraments of the Church—M. Dubost at the time being on his knees the Church—M. Dubost al the time being on his knees by the side of the bed weeping. When the ceremony was ever, he begged the priest to marry him and the lady, and the latter, by her gestures, made a similar prayer. The cure besitated, and went into an adjacent room to question the physicians on the condition of the lady; they told him that "she could not pass the night." He, therefore, to console her, performed the marriage ceremony between her and Dubost. The next day a faverable turn took place in her situation, and ten days after she was well enough to leave the house. She and M. Dubost then drove to a jeweler's, and be there purchased two welding rings, on which he caused to be engraved "C. C., E. D. united the Sth June, 1884." On the 22d the couple attended mate, and the cure afterward, in the vestry, blessed the rings and presented them to the pair. From that rings and presented them to the pair. From that they believed themselves husband and wife. M day they believed themselves husband and wife. A Dubost wrote several letters to Madame Audoui expressing the most profound affection for her. In or of them he said: "Claire, I am your husband before of them he said: "Claire, I am your husband before "God! In my bonor and my love you should "corfide." On the 31st July, expecting that his military service might call him away, he executed before a notary a deed authorizing M. P.——, an

before a notary a deed authorizing M. P.—, an engineer by profession, to take measures for obtaining the convent of his parents to the marriage, and even, if necessary, to give the notice that it would be effected without their consent; also to settle the conditions of the marriage settle. chiece of without their consent; and to see the four cities of the marriage settlement. The day afer he banded that gentleman a letter, addressed to the Minis-ter of War, soliding his authorization to the marriage. In the evening he promised to visit Madame Audoun, but never went. In the course of the evening that but never went. In the course of the evening that lady's maid received an anonymous letter, stating that "a great menorume had courred in the Dubost family, "and that Felix (the defendant) must remain at home. See took the letter to the cure of St. Thomas d'Aquin, and be called on Madame Audonin to communicate the centents its her. She went to the house of old M. Du host; nothing had occurred. She then wen'to the locatings of her lover; he was not there. She afterward received a letter from him, saying that "some"thing had happened which rendered calm and isolation necessary;" begging of her to love him, for he laved her and was her husband, and declaring mystericusly that "it was from Agriers the blow had come!" that "it was from Algiers the blow had come! he had abandored a woman at Algiers, by whom he had had a child, and she feared from this reference to has had a child, and she feared from this reference to that country that he meant to abandon her likewise. Not hearing of Join for some days, she made inquiries, and learned that on his own demand he had been sent to the Chimea. She went to the Crimea, and had him sum moned to her presence in the test of the chaptain. She then solemnly called on him to fulfill his promise to her, bother refused. "I have forgotten all that has passed between us," said he, "and will not hear talk of it." On this she drew forth a poignard, stabbed herself in the breast, and fell bathed in blood. For three weeks her life was in danger, and then she was brought here. o the rank of lieutenant-colonel, came to Paris, and the and her friends called on him to have a civil mar-riage celebrated between them, so as to make the regious one valid, but he refused. She went to him not supplicated him to fulfil his engagement to her ut be again positively refused. She then drew forth

but he again positively remsed. She then drew forth a pistol, and seemed disposed to discharge it at him or herself but he wested it from her. He afterwards demonteed her to the police. Seeing that he was determined not to fuffi his engagement she brought the action. The learned counsel then proceeded to argue that the lady suffered grevious wrong at the hands of the defendant, and that the tribunal ought to grant M Nogent Saint Laurens, advocate of Lieut. Colonel M Nogent Saint Laurers, acvocated Lett. Colonia Dubest, and that the law with regard to breach of promises of marriage was that damages could not be obtained when the promise alleged to be broken had not been freely given; and his answer to the case was that his client had not given a free promise. He then said that Madame Audouin, who was forty years of age, and was of an inascible, violent, romantic character, had, very shortly after the death of her husband, at which she pretended to be profoundly afflicted, began she pretended to be profoundly afflicted, began her nets for M. Dubest, and he being good-us and perhaps rather frivolous, was not on his sgains; them. Not content with the visits which he paid her, she write him letters in which she called him "the triend of her unoccupied hours," and applied to him endearing epithets. Passionate language soon ead two menths, were n t cold, and yet she made reference to his writing! The family of M. Dubest of on account of the violent and the lady, and so, on the 8th o

that day she wrote to him to say that she meant to take land anum in order to procure sleep; but, she added, "I may deceive myself by taking too srong a dose!" He saw clearly that the letter was in tended to announce a suicide, and he basisned to her house. He there found her in apparently a dying state, with a priest in his robes, lighted candles, and several perrons around her bed. The scene was vary dramatic. When the priest had administered extreme unotion to the lady, who appeared to be dying, M. Dubost, who really lett great emotion, cried, "Marry us!" and the marriage coremany was gone through. But that ceremony was void, both in the eye of the law and according to the canons of the church. The question subsequently presented itself to the mind of M. Dubost—wes meny was void, both in the eye of the law and according to the canons of the church. The question subsequently presented itself to the mind of M. Duboet—was the poisoning of Madama Audouin fictitious or real? If fictations, the case tell to the ground, and the learned counsel contended that it was so, inasmach as Madama Audouin was perfectly conscious of all that was passing, and had subsequently recorded it in writing; whereas if she had taken poison enough to cause her death she would have been in a sincefield

scenes that subsequently took piace between him and the lady, they proved the prudence of his resolution. The learned gentleman concluded by contending that as the promise M. Dubost was alleged to have made had been given under moral constraint, it was not binding in law, and that therefore no damages were due for him. The Public Prosecutor, after summing up the case, expressed the opinion that the action ought to be dismissed. The uibunal postponed judgment for a week. [Galignani.

IRELAND.

A MANIFESTO FROM SMITH O'BRIEN TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Although it is my intention to shun benceforth both the showy delusions of Parliamentary life and the treacherous quicksands of "constitutional agitation," I have not abdicated my right to express my officions with respect to the interests of my native land or of mankind, and having reason to believe that it is the wish of a considerable portion of my fellow-countrymen that I should devote my leisure hours to such an occupation, I shall make no apology for offering to you tome observations upon the present circums ances of public affairs.

Seldom have I had occasion to invite you to cooperate with any movement that has originated at the other

ate with any movement that has originated at the other side of the Channel, but it seems to me that you ought side of the Channel, but it seems to me that you ought not to remain silent with respect to the question now under debate in Eugland as to the propriety of main-taining for another year the additional persentage of the incore-tax which was impresed to meet the expen-diture occasioned by the latewar.

Allow me in the first place to observe that it is the application rather than the nature of this tax that is ob-jectionable. A property-tax is the most just of all

application rather than the nature of this tax that is ob-jectionable. A property-tax is the most just of all taxes, and even an income-tax, if equitably graduated, would be preferable to fiscal exactions which press upon the industry or exportant of the poorest classes of the community. If, therefore, the present income-tax were applied to purposes useful to Ireland, I would rather urge a modification of its provisions than a dimination of its amount. But the question now at issue is whether the British Government ought or ought not to be encouraged by

Government ought or ought not to be encouraged by the continuance of this tax to subject the resources of Ireland to exhaustion, in order to maintain a war es-tablishment for the promotion of objects in which In-

and has no imaginable concern.

I know very well that my views on this subject wil I know very well that my views on this subject will not be acceptable to many among you. The Irish people are foul of fighting everywhere except on their own soil in defence of their deadest interests, and the Irish farmer has been so much accustomed to associate the idea of war with the hope of high prices that he is inclined to welcome war on any terms.

But let us caimly inquire what has the Empire gaired—what has Ireland gained by the late hostilities?

Having lived during the greater part of the last two years among the neutral nations of the continent, I have no hesitation in assuring you that the prevalent sertiment of that portion of Europe which has remained associated of this collision is that the events of the

a spectator of this collision is that the events of the war have greatly tended to augment the prestige of France and of Russia, while they have equally tended to diminish that of Great Britain and Leland.

to diminish that of Great Britain and Ireland.

The glery of success has been attributed exclasively to France. The glory of an heroic resistance has been awarded to Russia, which, single handed, so nobly defeaded itself against the united efforts of four of the nest powerful nations in Europe.

Though the war originated in a struggle for ascendance in the Fast between France and Purels I.

fended itself against the united efforts of four of the most powerful nations in Europe.

Though the war originated in a struggle for ascendency in the East between France and Russia, I am not prepared to contend that England should have remained an indifferent spectator of the contest or that she was at liberty to acquiesce in the occapation by Russia of the Danubian Principalities; but I am convicted that the Russians would never have crossed the Pruth if, instead of writing diplomatic notes, Lord Aberdeen's Government had promptly declared that the appearance of a single Russian sodder on the fortitory of Turkey would be the signal for British intervention. So, on the other hand, the withdrawal of the seized as an occasion for friendly mediation by England between the centending parties.

But a cry arcse that the Bruish lion ought not to be roused with impunity; and none can forget the programme of the mighty deeds that were to be performed by the navel and military herose of the United Kingdom that was published at the banquet given by the English efficials to Sir Charles Napter. With many a pibe, which I shall not repeat, the foreigner asks what has been the furfillment of these magnitoquent boasts and menaces.

and menaces.

"Great destruction, indeed, has there been among the fishing smacks of the Baltic, but Cronstadt still remains, even unassailed. The museum of Ketch is sacked, and countless havinks are burnt on the shores romans, even unseamed. The misseum of Aerten sacked, and countless hay icks are burnt on the shores of the Sea of Azoff. Such are the trophies won by the mighty navy of B itain in the Euxine and the Baltic, while in the far East disappointment, not to say reverses, have contributed to darken the laster of its recent fame. He sees a noble army perising for lack of the common necessaries of life; he sees the richest Government in the world asking alms and auxiliary succer from private patriotism in aid of gailant soldiers, whose bravery and initiated deserved a more glorious end than that found in hospitals to which they had been one fixed, not by the accidents of war, but by sheer negled and improvidence. Is it wonderful that, seeing these things, he should have lost all respect for the capacity of the public functionaries of Great Britain? The repulse at Balaklava - the surprise of Inkermann, which but for the prompt succor of a French division would have been a disastrous rout - the ignominious issue of the British assault upon the Redan, contrasted with the glorious capture of the Malakoff by the French, and lastly the loss of Kara have also brought degrace not unmerited upon British generalship, if not upon British valor.

All the accessory circumstances of the struggle have

All the accessory circumstances of the struggle have tended to confirm these impressions. A handred deold not have so much lowered public esteen for the British character as it was lowered by the adulation bestowed by the Queen, the authorities, and the lation bestowed by the Queen, the authorities and the people of England upon the man who three years previously had been designated by the nearly unanimous voice of the British public as a detestable and unprincipled usurper; and there is not a politician in Europe who does not believe that the peace of Paris was imposed upon the Government and people of England by the will and distance of this nucle-charished ally raiter than by their own national feeling.

Were I an Englishman I should be little encouraged by this retreatest to covere to a continuance of the

by this retrospect to consent to a continuance of the moume tax, but an Irishman has still less reason to assent to its longer endurance. With characteristic generosity, Ireland forgot all her past wrongs and suf-forings, when appealed to by the nation which had caused these wrongs and sufferings for aid in this struggle, and lavished her blood and treasure in contending against a people who never inflicted upon her the slightest injury. In this struggle Ir shmen displayed their accus omed valor. But not to Ireland belong the glery and the fruit of such sacrifices. If a disgraceful act be perpetrated by an Irishman his country bears An amusing illustration of this tendency specially attracted my attention in the case of one of those Irish patriots bearing a Milesian name, who, in 1848, were most esger to join the insurrection against England, and who was actually forced to fly from his native country and enter foreign service. While he was simply an Irish rebei no term of reproach was spared toward him; but when in foreign lands he had by his valor and conduct won the highest admiration, he was ex-tolved by the English journals and statesmen as a dis-tinguised English officer.

Perhaps it will be thought that as I write in my own

Perhaps it will be thought that as I write in my own study, under the operation of a amnesty (i. e., of an act of oblivion). I ought to forget every circumstance that is humiliating to my country. It is not, believe me, a desire to nater saccasms, which will see accepta-ble to but few readers, that induces me to write this lesparticular statesman, or to serve the interests of any particular party. To me-all British statesmen and all British parties are equally indifferent. Regard for the interests of Ireland and for those of kumanity at large the only motive which induces me now to address on, but I would seriously ask you—I would ask even the British people—whether it is desirable by consenting to a continuance of the war income-tax to encourage the Minister, whoever he may be, to involve Irelens—to involve the empire in new collisions, which may be infinitely more disastrous and more ignominious in their results than that which has been recently ter-

Within the last three mouths the groundwork for at cast two new wars has been laid by British impolicy I allude to the case of Naples and Peria. If the But-sh Ministry had been allowed to proceed in its care-prehecked by the continental Powers, among whom Bursia, was the most prominent, the City of Naples would probably have been bombarded before now. Far be it from me to undertake the vindication of the Napp litan Government. I believe it to be one of the worst in Europe—though cand robliges me to contess that in traveling through the Neapolitan territories, including Sic ly I observed a greater appearance of material properlity than I have found in my own country in what is called in most consequence. terial prosperity than I have found in my own country to what is called its most prosperous era. But admitting that the Government of Naples is as bad as it is represented by its enemies to be, is this a sufficient ground for intervention on the part of England in repart of its internal administration? It is not alleged that any British subject has suffered wrong from the Neapontan subortites—it is not alleged that any foreign Power mensees an armed intervention such as that of Russis in regard of Hungary—of Austria in regard of Tuscany—of France in regard of Rome—all of which questionable proceedings were estimly witnessed, almost without remonstrance by England. It is simply urged that the Monarch of Naples does not

conduct the Government of his country in a manager spited to English ideas; and accordingly a demonstration is made by the withdrawal of the tas British Embassador—an act which is generally the forerunner of actual hoefilities. That the Empror of the French slould concur in such a proceeding is searcely surprising, because his dynastic ambition would very naturally render him desirous to substitute a Murat for a Bourbon on the throne of Naples; but no such motive can operate in the case of England. If England were to occupy sicily, a European war would intaltibly be the consequence, and if this demonstration be solely intended as an encouragement to the Constitutionalists of the Two Sicilies to revolt against their Government, a more fatal lure could scarcely be presented to them; for as in the case of the demonstration made in Italy by Lord Minto, it will assuredly be found too late that England will decline to give effective support to those Italians whom her policy shall have incited to rebellion. Not only, therefore as Irish tax-payers, but also as friends to the constitutional liberties of Iraly, we ought to withhold all encouragement from this sort of triding with the passions of an excitable people. It may be thought, mot ed, by some patriotic Irishmen that this precedent will be useful at some future time, and that if ever Ireland be again trested as she was treated in 1848, the Governments of America and of France will find in the present conduct of England in regard of Naples, an excellent precedent to justify intervention in behalf of the suffering people of Ireland. To this argument I find some difficulty in offering an answer.

Let us now turn to the East. How many of you

Let us now turn to the East. How many of you Let us now turn to the East. How many of you know what are the circumstances, actualor antecedent of a town celled Herst? Can any of you tell me what possible interest Ireland has in determining whether this town shall belong to Persia or to Affghanistan, or whether it shall be maintained by the rules of the Eestern Empire of Great Britain as an independent Stare, in that sort of independence which was recently etjoyed by the Kingdom of Oude? For my own part, I profess that I am unable to discover what moral right to British Government possesses to interfere in regard etjoyed by the Ringevent profession of the British Government possesses to interfere in regard to contentions respecting a country which is situated at a distance of many hundred miles from its frontier; or what legitimate interest Great Britain can have in giving armed effect to such interference. I profess investigate incapable of understanding the manifests which has been issued by the Indian Government in justification of this proceeding. I can indeed conceive that British rajacity may desire to plunder the rich cities of Persia, as it has already plundered half the cities of Asia. I can conceive that what is called "Anglo-Saxon enterprise" may covet the valley of the Euphrates, more especially when I find that it has been seriously projected to open a communication with Saxon enterprise" may covet the valley of the Euphrates, more especially when I find that it has been seriously projected to open a communication with India in this direction; and I can conceive that the terms of a vague and unintelligible treaty may be made the pretext for opening hostilities with a view to these eventual results. This game has often been played before new in the East. It was played in a most anscrupalous man ner and with the most complete success in the case of the Ameers of Scinde. But is this sort of policy justifiable when judged by that high-toned morality which the British public is so fond of arrogating to itself Moreover, may it not be hereafter discovered that it will have been as inexpedient in its cansequences as it is indefensible in its design! Pretexts of a similar character affecting this very City of Herat formed the ground of that invasion of Affghanistan which terminated in the knominious cestmetion of a British army, and in the total expulsion of the British forces from the Affghan territory. If it be true that Russian intrigue has set in motion the alleged attack upon Hecat by the Persiars, is it not possible that Russia may support her Persian ally by armed assistance, and if she bring 50,000 auxiliaries into the field, who can estimate the expenditure that will be needed before triumplise can be won in such a struggle!

During the year preceding that in which I was transported to the antipodes the British Parityment ad-

won in such a struggle?

During the year preceding that in which I was transported to the antipodes the British Paritament advanced on loan £8,060,000 with a view to the relief of the Irish nation when suffering from famine. I well the Irish nation when satisfying the Irish nation when statering in great was the apparent magnitude of the effort that it might have been supposed that Er gland had exhausted all her resources in performing an act of unparalleled generasity; yet I find that lest year an addition of £30,000,000 was made to the ordinary war estimates of the United tingdom with scarcely a murmur or dissension, and Ireland has been subjected to an increase of taxation which would have been much nore than sufficient to provide assintances upon loans that would bave been adequate not only to preserve the lives of the myriads who died of actual stavation, but also to render the concurrence of the famine an era of unprecedented improvement. Does it not occur to the Irish taxpayers that it would be better to expert the resources of Ireland in promoting substantial measures of unlifty than to squander them in wars relative to the concerns of countries with which the interest of Ireland has scarcely an imaginable connection? remember the insulting language with which this aid

nection?

If this letter had not already extended beyond the If this letter had not already extended beyond the limits within which I was desirous to confine it, I would have saked you to consider also what motive can induce you to encourage the continued occupation of Greece by the maintanance there of a British force, to the apport of which your income tax lends its contribution! The occupation of the Piraus was intelligible, and possibly excusable, during the war with Russia but since the conclusion of the pance I have not beard even the pretext of an argument which can justify its continuance; and I can myself testify that it is most galling to the high-spirited natives of that interesting country.

most galling to the high-spirited natives of that intercating country.

Had space permitted I would have endeavored to
convince you that, instead of upholding the cruel domination of a Turkish minority, European states nen
cought rather to develop those noble elements of nationality which exist among the Christain population of
Turkey in Europe, and that they would find in this
population constituting, as it does, a large majority of
the inhabitants of that land, a much more effective barrier sgainst Russian aggression than is to be found in
the effecte decrepitude of the Turkish Europie.

I would also have devit at some length upon the
Irish view of these financial questions. About 15 years
ago I studied with much attention the writings of vari-

Irish view of these financial questions. About 13 years ago I studied with much attention the writings of various patriotic Irishmen, who end-avored by many elaborate statements to prove that, inasmuch as England was subjected before the Union to a much larger amount of debt than had been contracted by the Irish was surjected before the China to a mass and a mount of debt than had been contracted by the Irish Parliament, it was only reasonable that the interest of the ante-Union debt of England should be borne exclusively by the English people. This separate obligation was calculated to amount to above £15,000,000 sterling per annum, and it was argued that grievous injuntice had been done to Ireland by the gradual equalization of Irish with English taxation. At pressor, instead of a separate taxation amounting to £15,000,000, the exemption enjoyed by Ireland from common to the United Kingdom amounts to a mere fraction. I may be excused, however, for neglecting to recall these con-siderations, since they appear to have been forgotten alike by the writers by whose arguments I was convinced and by the Irish people to whom they were ad dressed.

But truth and justice do not change with the varying

expediency of the hour, and these arguments are as valid now as they were in the palmiest days of the Re-

peal Association.

For the present I can dispense with the cumulative For the present I can dispense with the cumulative force of this reasoning, as I trust that I have said enough to convince not only the Irish, but the British reader, that a common effort ought to be made to check the tendercies which are encouraged by that deplorable facility with which nations open their purses at the suggestion or for the behoof of those who exatte the passions of ambition, revenge, or capidity.

If the observations contained in this address be

If the observations contained in this address be deemed by you well founded, you will instruct your representatives to resist the longer continuance of the war income-tax paid by you, or at let at to demand that it shal be applied to objects beneficial to Ireland.

This is your duty—I have fulfilled mine.

I have the honor to be your very faithful servant.

Cahermagic, Dec. 22. WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

INDIA.

Intelligence from India arrived at Tricate on the 27th No intelligence had been received at Bombay of the

No intelligence had been received as homes, it is ferrian expedition.

A force of 5,000 men was marching from the Kohat fiontier toward Cabul.

Severe conflagrations had taken place at Rangoon, Kurrachee and Bombay.

The Guicowar of Baroda died on the 19th of October.

Distributions had broken out in Kimedy.

Disturbances had broken out in Kimedy. Exchange at Bombay, 2/2²; at Calcutta, 2/1; Freights had advanced. Exchange at Madras, 2/27.

AUSTRALIA.

By a dispatch of Dec. 7, from Trieste, we have news from Australia.

A good Summer trade was expected at Melbourne.
The price of wold was 751 to 2

The price of gold was 751 to 771 per ounce. Bighty five thousand onness of gold had been ship-ed in the week ending October 18. There was a Ministerial crisis at Sydney. The Governor had refused to dissolve.

THE VERY LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.] LONDON, Dec. 31, 1856.

FRANCE.

inces. The Report is followed by an Imperial Degree approving the Report and granting the money.

Marshills, Tuesday, Dec. 30.—The Valetts, with Indian and China mails, arrived at 1 p. m.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

From The London Times, Dec. 31, 1856, City Article. 14 There have not been many transactions in the Es. glish Funds to-day, although the market has shown

great steadiness. The general character of the news from Australia and the knowledge that a considerable part of the gold just landed will be sold to the Bank, were the principal causes of a tendency to firmness. Increased conf. dence was likewise felt in the probability of an early

and pacific adjustment of the Swiss question. The demand in the discount market to-day was artremely active, and the applications at the Bank of England were very heavy.

There was less excitement in the Tea market to-day,

and a reaction took place of a id. per fb. The trans actions in Congon, which amounted to about 10.000 chests, having been effected at 11 id. Continental letters mention some small failures at va-

rious places, none of which involve any material fater. eets in this country.

The London Daily News of Tuesday evening says:

The Lordon Daily Ners of Tuesday evening says:

The reduction of § P cent, which was established resterday in the funds, has to-day been fully receivered. Most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange were also rather better. There is an evident disposition to look with hope to the new year.

"In the Stock Exchange Money continues in active demand for the share settlement.

In the Discount market also the demand was good, the content of the share settlement.

"In the Discount market also the demand was good, but the supply of money on offer was more liberal, and in some quarters first class bills have been negotiated at a slight reduction from the Bank rates.

"At Paris to day the 3 per cents closed at 66f, 55c, both for money and the present settlement.

"The £582 000 in gold brought by the Red Jacket, from Melbourne was in hand to-day. About £38,000 of this amount has been taken for experiation to the continent; about £80,000 purchased by the Bank, and the residue remains on sale.

the residue remains on sale.

It is anticipated that the greater portion of the amount remaining unsold will be purchased by the Bank to-morrow."

The Times says that the judgment of the Court of Error, rendering all warrants for goods liable to be pro-

nounced worthless, even in the hands of a bona fide holder, if the title of the person from whom they are to be taken can at any stage be shown to have been defective, continues to excite great unessiness among all classes of the commercial community.

The Arctic ship Resolute was yesterday formally de livered to Great Britain.

SWISS MASS MEETING.

Defiance to Prussia.

MATERIAL AID FOR SWITZERLAND.

On Saturday evening a thousand Swiss, assembled in mass meeting at Delmonico's, showed by their earpostners and the enthusiasm of their devotion how a people whose country knows no Slavery loves the land of its birth.

The meeting was called by a Committee " for the purpose of considering the present condition of the country." The room set apart for the meeting by the patriotism of Mr. Delmonico, himself an Italian Switzer, was crowded at the hour of opening. It was decorated with a large shield, bearing the Federal cross on a red field, and wreathed about with the mottoes: "Un pour tous, Tous pour un. Gott und Vaterland." (Each for all, all for each. God and Fatherand.) This shield was surmounted by the clasped hands of Swiss Fraternity, and supported by the Swiss and American flags—the Swiss banner bearing the motto: "Lecle, le 29 Février, 1848." The shield and flage hung behind the President's chair.

At 7:15 M. GRISSMANN of Aargau called the meetng to order, and introduced

The Rev. M. Pigurt, who offered a prayer in French. He said that they were all Switzers, and the blessings of Providence had always been showered upon them. It seemed that a King of the North of Europe intended to deprive the Switzers of their freedom; and they evoked the King of Heaven to show this earthly king that the liberty of a people was of more value in His sight than the caprice of a

M. Grissmann then said, also in French: As the mouth piece of the Committee of Organization, impro-vises on the 13th inst., I have the honor of opening the vise on the 13th inst., I have the honor of opening the meeting by inviting you to proceed to the nomination of officers to give regularity to our deliberations and to stamp the meeting with all that dignity which is due to the solemn occasion to which we owe so large a conccurse of our compatricts. I have the honor, gentlemen, to propose for your acceptance a President in the person of one of our most respected compatricts—one who has long been distinguished among us for the generous haste with which he has always accepted and aided every beneficent or patriotic movement. At the aided every beseficent or patrotic movement. At the suggestion of many of our fellow-countrymen I have the honor to propose as the President of this meeting our honor-d fellow-citizen, M. GUILLAUME MERLE. The nomination was received with loud applauss. When the band vote with which the Swigs always decide their differences and their unanimities had been taken.

M MERLE, who is, we believe, a brother of the his-

M MERLE, who is, we believe, a brother of the historian, J. H. Merle D'Aubigné, spoke in French as follows: Dear conferderates—It ever I have regretted not being endowed with the divine gift of eloquence, it is at this moment, when I would wish to acknowledge in a suitable manner the honor you have just done me in calling on me to preside over this patriotic assembly. If I have accepted this position, it is because, relying on your indulgence and on your appreciation of my earnest good-will and zeal for the cause, I doubt not that you will excuse any involuntary shortearnest good-will and zeal for the cause, I doubt not that you will excuse any involuntary short-comings or any mistake I might make is educationing to fulfill the new duty to which your free and kind wishes have just called me. We are here convened, my dear confederates, to consult together and to mutually enlighten ourselves respecting the situation of our fatherland to-day, endangered by the hortile attitude of the Prussian Government; and also to take into consideration, what can be done for it, and how? Distance as we are from our brettness and and how? Distant as we are from our bretness and friends, we can most effectually help them in this their exposure, perhaps even now, to all the horrors of war. exposure, perhaps even now, to all the horrors of war. Ours is not a spirit of aggressicn, and we rely much on the wisdom of the Federal Government, and particularly its firmness, [braves], to bring back the government, of the King of Prussia to more just and sure moderate counsess. Still happen what may, we are Swiss before all things else [Braves]. We have changed our residence, but we have not changed our hearts [loud applause], and the very idea of an event, even though be the currentain, that might place our country in dauger, has caused us to answer this call and hasten to this hospitable roof. Our old love for Liberty and for the incependence of our dear native lend is awakened at the first sound of alarm, and everything about us compels us to fly to the relief of our brethren, if need be; for certainty, surrounded by the free air which we breathe and in the midst of the institutions which are about us, the Swiss cannot forget their native land. Everywhere on these shores, liberty, civil and ratigious, reigns supreme; everywhere bere, as at home, a man about us, the Swiss cannot forget their native tent. Everywhere on these shores, liberty, civil and religious, reigns supreme; everywhere here, as at home, a man feels himself a man and not a machine [bravos], everywhere is a man and so a man feels himself a man and not a machine [bravos], everywhere here is so is there manifested a lively and sincere ympathy; everywhere we are encouraged by manifestations the most one quivocal of a public spirit inimical to tyranny and oppression in every form [Appleure]. What we shall decide to night will have an enno so far as the free press penetrates, for everywhere it is we have friends. Let us then be wise and moderate, but also firm and deem fined; let no one yield to a sentiment of foar, not let any one be carried a way by the impetuosity of his feelings or sentiments [Sensation]. I believs, my dear confiderate, that the time has arrived for proceeding to business. I propose to you, first, to constitute a board or committee to take into consideration what ought to be done under the present circumstances, and to present such resolutions as are suitable to be adept d by this assembly. Allow me again to thank you for the confidence you have placed in me, and to express a sentiment—my wish:

May the banner of the cross float till the end of time on our tree mountains, and may it always lead the brave yous of Heliveia in the road to glory and honer

on our free mountains, and may it always lead the brave one of Helvetia in the road to glory and honor as it did of yore at Morgarten, Sempach and Morat-[Prolonged "braves"] The Provisic nal Committee then presented the follow-

ing cast of the Board proposed:

M. M. G. MERLE, President, Geneva.
A. Ise'in, Basie.
Henri Mairet, Neufchatel.
J. Guedin, Geneva.
A. Guerber, Berna.
John Syr, Zurich.
Lovearo Delmonico, Ticino.
Laurent Decoppet, Vand.
Gene, Courvolner, Neufchatel.
T. T. Merian, Basie.

These gentlemen were elected with great enthusiasm. The pressure now became very great; the Chairman mounted that they had sent to Tammany Hall, and if

outre her death she would have been in a suspened state. This doubt and the violence of Madame Audenin's character convinced Dubest that marriage would only be misery for both, especially as he had not disguise d from her took he had been connected with another female, and was the father of a child. As to the The Federal Council replied telegraphically, an-The Monitour of yesterday publishes a Report from M. Billault, the French Minister of the Interior, asking nouncing the dispatch of Councilor Furrer, who will also visit the Courts of Southern Garmany. The new a credit of 3,000,000f, for public works in the Provi

BEENE, Tuesday, Dec. 30 -Councilor Furrer's urney to Frankfort was occasioned by a telegraphic

message from the representatives of the German Goveraments, convened for the purpose of devising means to prevent a conflict.

began to be employed between them, but as he did not began to be employed between them, but as he did not began to be employed between them, but as he did not belt of marriage, as she wished, she on the 20th of May, took a dose of poison, and when he presented him-self at her house he found her paise and haggard, and apparently in a dying state. On this he, to southe her, wrote to her mother to demand her hand; at that time the astes of her husband, who had only been June, she had recourse to another poisoning, that day she wrote to him to say that she me